

NEW JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Are the Salaries of the Clergy To Be Equalized?

**Important Questions To Be Discussed—New
Testament Precedents, Teachings of Synods
and Abuses in Discipline—Abstract
of the Episcopal Syllabus.**

The Episcopal Convention of New Jersey, which assembles at Burlington to-day, excites more and more interest, because questions the most momentous for the Episcopal Church throughout the country are to be canvassed. It is not merely the division of the diocese that excites interest; the prime question is the "Sustentation Fund" for the benefit of the poorer clergy. As the latter are in a large majority in New Jersey the debate is likely to be lively when this topic is brought up. At the last Convention a committee was appointed to report on the feasibility and expediency of this plan, and this committee will report at this Convention. A representative of the HERALD has called upon many prominent clergymen and laymen during the past week to ascertain their views on the subject. Most of those interviewed are strongly in favor of the project, while the minority express doubts as to its feasibility. One clergyman in Hudson county, who is a candidate for bishop, states that he will cheerfully surrender half his salary to help his poorer laborers in the vineyard. He says it is a gross injustice to keep some worthy and zealous clergymen in poor parishes on the miserable pittance of one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year while other ministers, whose labors are no more arduous and whose merits are not superior, are clothed in the linen and feast sumptuously on \$6,000 or \$8,000 a year.

The leading topics for discussion then are, first, whether the diocese shall be divided into two, three, or even four dioceses; secondly, whether the salaries of the clergy shall be equalized; thirdly, whether many of the existing abuses in discipline shall be remedied. The following points are to be submitted in support of the proposed changes, and they are based in the first place on the precedents in the New Testament for the control of the temporalities and the support of the ministers; in the second place on the teaching of the first six Ecumenical Synods, of which the Church of England and

the American Church, in the homily against the peril of idolatry, speak of as "those six councils which were approved and received of all men, and were the foundation and pillar of the discipline of our age and country, from the Scriptural and primitive form. We find in the New Testament all control of the temporalities and their administration in the hands of the Apostolate, with the aid of the Presbyterate and the Diaconate. In proof of which reference is made to Acts iv., where the primitive Christians are rebuked for that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the price of the things that were sold and laid them down

at the apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need," etc. In the first chapter of the Acts the office of Judas is called (verse 20) a "bishopric," and also (verse 25) "apostleship." And that this office called apostleship and bishopric was to be permanent is evident from the fact that it was the only order immediately commissioned and sent by Christ after his resurrection.

tion; that no intimation is given, that at any time it would cease; that, on the contrary, it is the only order with which Christ promised to be to the end of the world; and that in the New Testament alone we find no less than eight new apostles created after Christ's ascension, and expressly called in the Greek "apostles"—namely, *Matthias* *L. 25, 26*; *Barnabas* and *Paul*, *Acts xiv. 14*; *Andronicus* and *Junias*, *Romans xvi. 7*; *Silvanus* and *Timotheus*, *I. Thessalonians i. 1*, compared with *I. Thessa-*

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the divine precedent. Moreover, the second chapter of the Epistle of James in which the apostle condemns the use of oaths, brands infinitely and distinctly as a "sin" the giving to the rich a better place in church than to the poor, and thus, in the eyes of the Anglican churches and all who manage them on the rented principle as wrong and abhorrent in the sight of God. Now, with regard to the teachings on these subjects, the Anglican churches have no authority. It should be remarked that the thirty-third article of the Anglican Church avers that these teachings are "not to be received as the word of God, true, and necessary for these times." Now, what is this godly and wholesome doctrine we find in the Scriptures the Apostolate exercising supreme authority in the early days of the Church in leaving the supreme control over the temporalities. These divine precedents were followed by the first and second Ecumenical Councils, which made canons, for the Apostolate, by which canons, retains the same power over the Presbyterate, and the Episcopate, as the Apostolate. Canon makes it the duty of every bishop to have a steward of the temporalities of his diocese, which steward, it was further ordered by the same Councils, should be a layman. These are the facts so far as the Ecumenical

canons are concerned. Moreover, we never have any more than a few men, and no tradition, and setting at defiance the order of the Holy Ghost in James II by giving the back seats, or the side aisle seats, or the front seats, to the members of the reasonable churches, turning them out of doors altogether or into so-called missionary chapels, the last an enormity to which those guilty Christians have not reduced in that chapter had never descended.

Now for the aberrations of the ecclesiastical discipline, which are the abuses of the primitive discipline, and the remedies needed. The remedies may be summed up in a single expression. Let us conform all our management of the church to the teaching of the apostles to the prelates and example set before us in God's Holy Word. How shall we do this? We shall do it by giving to the episcopates under the supreme control of the Episcopal Apostolate, and let us give the Presbyterate a subordinate and delegated control over the laity, and the deacons a subordinate control over the laity subordinate to him. And next, let us have deacons

to administer the alms to the poor. This will secure some general control and discipline. Third, let a sum be fixed by the bishops in their provincial synods, which the fifth canon of Nice orders to be held twice a year, as the uniform allowance for every presbyter; to be increased, if he be married, according to his family; and, in order that none of God's money be spent foolishly or criminally, let all the clergy be compelled by the Bishop to dress and live very plainly.

and very frugally, as becomes disciples of him whose robe was without seam and who had not "where to lay His head." How unlike their Master do we find many of the clergy with their wives and children, and the Bishops and their wives and children, when they follow the poms, the gaudes, the follies and the fashions of this wicked world! And how unlike the poor, lowly, and simple followers of poor Paul the tentmaker, and of poor Peter the fisherman, set the example of proper simplicity and frugality in their own homes, and in their

Let any man remember that the great bulk of the Protestant clergy throughout the country are not getting one-tenth of the smallest of the incomes of some of the clergy, and, indeed, most of them get much less than one-tenth of it: that, in fact, it is a hard and constant struggle with most of them to keep the wolf of hunger from the door.

and that, moreover, the clergy are not chosen to positions in every case by merit or learning, but largely because they have friends in the vestry or among the trustees related to them by blood or marriage, or belonging to the same secret society.

Let a man remember that the luxuriously supported minister is not only preaching to poor people the lesson of self-denial and economical use of God's gifts, and if he be a good man can he call it anything else than a roaring farce, when the whole system is accused in the great God and

a stretch in the nostrils of every good man. We speak of the inequalities of salaries in the English Church, while we can find the same evil in our own land widespread. We can find our ten or twelve thousand dollar salaries, and in the same diocese our five or six hundred dollar salaries. We can find one clergyman living in a luxurious palace and able to ride in his carriage, and another always so poor as to fear that he shall not have his daily bread.

moreover, with the administration of the temporalities in their own hands, the Bishops can see to it that the Jews be let and no abominable spirit of covetousness and avarice, which is manifest in the account of riches be manifested in the house of God, and that the covetousness and supporters of the present abuses—and let the blame be laid where it properly belongs, for the ordinary way to redress abuses is to point them out plainly—may be removed. And the Bishops, many of the presbyters, who look for fashionable congregations, that they may find congenial associates for their wives, and, better

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...emigrate, from San Francisco for Liverpool, in distress;
 ...from New York, for Liverpool, in distress; F Back, Captain
 of United Kingdom, id.; Maryatham (Sp), Campbell,
 for Iquitos and New York; Oregon, Hager, for Puga
 ...arrived 16th; Helen Anjier, Staples, from Silco for Un-
 ted Kingdom, in distress; George M Barnard, Dix, for
 ...
 ...WHALE COVE, NB, May 21--In port mark Nered, Eleck-
 son, for Liverpool, Id., to sail soon.
 ...
 ...ALEXANDRIA, May 24--Arrived, schr A E Campbell,
 Boston.
 ...Sailed--Schra John Ferris, and Kate Rager, Hudson,
 ...to F Campbell, Boston; Hallowell; J L Wen-
 der, New York.
 ...BOSTON, May 24--Arrived, schr Schra Potter, Wal-
 ...
 ...Cleared--Steamers McMillan, Howas, Baltimore and
 ...Norton; Norman, Bogus, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker,
 ...

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Trefethen, Sterling, Eleutherio
Trenkner, David; Treppel, William; Tresselt, John; Triest, George; Triloff,
Hilmar Leipzig (NG); Jaeger, Bremen (and sailed); ship-
abigail (Dr. Raymond, Belfast 1); bark, Jesse Goodwin
Trickett, John; Trippe, Charles; Troutman, James;
Christie Christine Dan., Schreiner, Copenhagen for orders;
Lottie E Virdebe, Buxley, Matanzas; Si Fimo (Dr.) Caffray,
St. Thomas; Sander, St. Petersburg; Sander, St. Louis;
Zettie E Cooke, Janvrien, Nassau, NF; Flora M Crowley,
Crowley, Boston; Hattie G Dow, Chase, do.
Schoon, J. C.; Schoon, J. C.; Schoon, J. C.; Schoon, Lucia
Sjolista, Cork; schr Ella M Pennell, West Indies; 24
ship Isaac Webb, for Swan Point, to finish leg for Sand-
wich Islands; schooner, Capt. Wm. A. Smith, for San-
Francisco; Hamburg; brig E A Barnard, Sagua; R Wright, San-
Pedro de Macoris

---Arrived, bark Hermes (Nor.), Belfast 1; schr Edw.
Trefethen, Sterling, Governor's flagship.

BRUNSWICK, Ga. May 19--Arrived, schrs C O Beare, Bladwell, New York; Winnen, Nash, Boston.

BUFF, N.Y. May 19--Arrived, schrs W. J. Adams, Post, New York; S. Prescott Hazelline, McDonald, Jacksonville.

BRIDGEPORT, May 19--Arrived, schrs Ella Jane Adams, New York; W. J. Adams, Post, New York; Elizabeth; Eliza, Ball, do; Phoebe Elizabeth, James Hoboken; Julia A. Tate, do; Piedmont.

Cleared--Bark C E Jayne, Hawkins, Charleston via New York.

CHARLESTON, May 23--Arrived, schrs Annie Murchie, Merrill, Richmond, Va.

Cleared--Schrs Ethivan, France, New York.

DIGHTON, May 26--Arrived, schrs N & G Gould, Luther, Baltimore.

EASTPORT, May 16--Cleared, schrs B F Waite, do.

MARY, 1804; **JR**, JOHNSON, MAMMA, and LYNDON, HARRISON, MISS FRESS MONROE, May 26—Arrived, dark Tetania (Br) Harrison, Rio Janeiro for orders.
Sailed—Sch'r Marcia C Dav, for Charleston.
GALVESTON, May 20—Arrived, brig Auldneck, Bigey, New York; sch'r Joseph P Eaton, Pooler, St Marks; Bennington, Edwards, Boston.
Cleared—Sch'r Annie G Webber, Olde, Tuxpan.
24th—Arrived, steamship San Antonio (Br), Res. Liverpool (see Disasters).

Sailed—Steamship City of Houston, Deering, New York
 Key West.
 Arrived—Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, New
 York.
 JACKSONVILLE, May 17—Arrived, schr Lizzie Major,
 Jerrish, Portsmouth.
 Cleared—Schns Paul & Thompson, Taylor, Albany; Gen
 Hall, Wade, Boston; Uncle Tom, Look, do.
 Arrived, schr H. S. Sawyer, Lee, New York.
 KEY WEST, May 15—Arrived, schrs H. F. Willink,
 Appleman, and Telegraph, Ashby, from Mystic; 17th, C. A.
 Lamar, Appleman, and Carlos Berry, Ashby, do (the

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Philadelphia: Jane Mott and Geo Hotchkiss; Doyle,
 Fall River do do; Iria, Long, Harwich for do; Mary Susan
 Snow, Providence for New York; F Nickerson, Haskeil,
 J Gardner for Philadelphia; Napoleon, Smith; Hannah D.
 Atkins, and Forest, M Allister, Fall River for New York.
 Alexandria, May 23—Arrived, schr Era, Champlin,
 Pensacola, May 20—Sailed, schr Zambesi (Br), Lewis,
 Sunderland.
 PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Arrived, brigs Christa G
 Colson, and Pelopon, Sagua; Nerues (Br), Kerr, do; schrs Geo
 Washington, Sherlock, Baracca; L A Johnson, Mahlmann,

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Eliza Walter Pomeroy, Calhoun, do: Eliza Scribner Smith,
 do: E V Glover, Ingersoll, do: Wm F Phelps, Cranmer,
 do: Sparkle, Shropshire, Trenton: Vapor, Johnson, do:
 Henrietta Mathews, Troy, NY: Helen M Condon,
 McCarty, New York: Lady Jane, Hagerly, do: Ann
 Eliza, Caswell, do: Eliza & Rebecca, Price, do: Vapor,
 Applegate, do: R H Wilson, Harris, do: Rachel Jane,
 Taylor, do: Mary A Fredmore, Sherman, do: Eliza J Ray-

25th--Arrived, schrs Witch of the Wave, Pendleton, Baltimore; Amos Briggs, Knapp, Haverstraw, E & I Oakley, New York; John Smith, Morgan, Long Point, New York; Wilson, Rondout; Melen Mar, Ward, do; B Hawford, Epkroke, Port Johnson for Pawtucket; J H Young, Bartlett, Hoboken for Pawtucket; Amelio, Terry, do; P M Wheaton, Barrett, Hoboken; J H Bartlett, Harris, do; John Smith, Morgan, do; Verona Penn, New York, Union City, Warden, Rondout for Pawtucket. Belov-

Sailed—Schrs J H Lockwood, Sharrett, and H N Squire.

SAVANNAH, N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 17—Arrived, steamship Mon-
rovia, Parker, Fairbanks.
Clearance—Ship John Tucker, Tarpior, Cork; King Phil-
ip, Daly, Baker's Island via Honolulu; Emily Farnham,
Lord, Liverpool; brig Nautilus, Meisao, Tahiti; schr Lo-
leta, Bassart, Mazatlan.
Sailed—Ship Matthehorn, Arco, Cork; bark Fanny (Br),
Lata, La Libertad.
JANUARY 18, 1892.
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...and gravel so they could be powdered by pressure with
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...Dr. Sylvanus Coccolotti, Yonkers, would not have sur-
...died the passage of stones from the kidney, as his ex-
...cruciating pains were terrible.
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...Bethesda dissolving it, so it could be expelled, relieving
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